



OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, OUR BROTHER MAN

### Cabbages.

The cabbage is but little cultivated in Maine as a field crop, and yet every body raises them. A garden without any cabbages in it would be incomplete, and hence the first thing we see in the fall of the year is a corner filled with goodly heads of this common but well beloved vegetable. They are very easily raised, but to be reared in perfection, the ground should be made rich and be stirred often and kept free from weeds. We were very glad to find an account of the analysis of this useful vegetable, by Mr. Salisbury, assistant to Prof. Emmons, of Albany. It was first communicated to Silliman's Journal, and subsequently published in the Genesee Farmer. This analysis will show that cabbage contains some of the most important ingredients for the nutrition of animals, and hence the reason why they require a rich soil, and why they will exhaust a soil, if cultivated long on one spot without its being renovated with good manure.

The different varieties analysed by Mr. Salisbury were the Drumhead, Savoy, Red Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Turnip Cabbage. As might be expected, they all contain much water. For instance, 100 lbs. of Drumhead will give 88 lbs. and 6-10ths of water, and the remaining 11 lbs. and 4-10ths, dry matter.

The Savoy contains 86 lbs. in the 100, and the Cauliflower still less.

Estimated dry, the Drumhead will give nearly 7 lbs. in the 100 of ashes, and the Cauliflower 10 lbs. and nearly a half in 100.

Supposing an acre of land, planted to this crop, should yield 30 tons, as has been done, it would carry away from the soil the following amount of the following minerals:

Silica,	100 lbs.
Sulphuric acid,	2. 308
Phosphoric acid,	56. 134
Phosphate of peroxide of iron,	63. 784
Lime,	5. 916
Magnesia,	14. 484
Potash,	17. 086
Soda,	142. 448
Chlorine,	161. 772
	3. 978
	469. 450

Thus you see that 468 lbs. of materials, that constitute the fertility of the soil, have been taken up by the cabbages and carried by you, when you have harvested them, into your cellar. For instance, 304 lbs. of pure potash and soda—120 lbs. of sulphuric and phosphoric acids. These materials, in the form of sulphur, phosphorus, &c., &c., enter largely into animal bodies, and hence one reason why the Dutch babies are so fat and happy—their mothers eat largely of cabbage, giving material for plenty of bone and muscle. It makes good food for milk cows, on account of the phosphates it contains, which enter largely into the composition of milk and cheese. Poultry that are laying are also largely benefited by being fed with cabbages, on account of the abundance of sulphur which they contain and which constitutes a large part of the yolk, as well as the lime and phosphorus, which also enter into the shell, white, &c., &c.

It will also be seen that the land must be freely manured with animal manure if a good crop is desired or the fertility of the soil be kept up.

### Method of Preserving Potatoes.

Since the prevalence of the potato rot, the potato has been a subject of experiment, both in regard to the best mode of cultivation and the best mode of preserving it when raised. Various modes have been adopted for the latter purpose, and we have published every one that we meet with, without vouching for their correctness. The Horticulturist quotes the following mode adopted in France, and said to succeed well. The inventor says that nothing is more simple and economical. Put some lime in a large tub or hole dug in the ground, and stake it in the same way as the masons do. As soon as the process is completed, throw in the potatoes you desire to preserve, (being careful that the lime entirely covers them,) and leave them there twelve hours; at the expiration of which time, take them out, wash them, and dry them in the sun. By employing this extremely easy and simple mode, you can preserve potatoes for several years, without the loss of flavor, and they will never vegetate.

As we before said, we do not vouch for all the plans and methods recommended for preserving potatoes, but the above is so easily done that we hope it may be tried and the results noticed publicly. A few may at first be experimented upon, and the loss, if unsuccessful, will be but a trifle.

Another method of using potatoes infected with the rot, is published in the Farmer and Mechanic. A writer in that paper, over the signature of B. states that Wm. Mulford, of Borden-town, N. J., has adopted and published, in the American Agriculturist, the following process—that he also had tried it on a small scale, for the purpose of feeding them out to fowls, and found it successful.

The following receipts were furnished by a lady who has had considerable experience in such matters. We think they will be found useful to some of the readers of the Farmer. They have been tried and proved.

**Dyeing.**  
One half a pound of earwax is required for one pound of cloth. The earwax is to be boiled in water twenty or thirty minutes. Then put in the cloth and keep it thirty minutes scalding hot; take it out and air it; put it in again and keep it in thirty minutes. Then put into the dye a teaspoonful of copperas and a table spoonful of vitriol; boil and skin the dye. Put in the cloth, and stir it for fifteen or twenty minutes, while scalding hot.

**To color blue.** For nine pounds of yarn, dissolve three-fourths of a pound of alum in water in a brass kettle. Keep the yarn in this solution two hours. Boil three pounds of logwood in an iron kettle two hours. Also boil, in a separate iron kettle, three bushels of purslain, (Portulaca oleracea) the same time. Strain the liquid from the logwood and purslain, and mix it together. Put the yarn into this, and keep it boiling two hours; then wash it in soap suds, and rinse it clean.

**Madder red.** The following articles are required to color one pound of yarn or cloth, viz: one-half a pound of madder, three ounces of alum, one ounce of cream tartar, and one-half an ounce of stone lime.

**Manner of coloring.** Put five gallons of water into a brass or copper kettle; put in the alum, cream tartar, and the yarn or cloth you intend to color. Boil it two hours; then take it out and rinse it in clean water. Throw away the alum and cream tartar water, and put five gallons of clean water into the kettle. Put the madder in also; heat it moderately until it becomes as hot as you can bear your hand in it. Then put in your cloth or yarn; stir it one hour and keep it scalding hot; then boil it five minutes. Take it out and rinse it in cold water. Put into the kettle half a pint of lime water, made with the half ounce of lime; then put in your cloth again, and keep it in fifteen minutes, keeping it still hot. Then take it out, wash it in strong soap suds, and rinse it clean.

### Written for the Maine Farmer.

#### Roads.

A good road, at all seasons, is one of the greatest public benefits, and must ever be so. I mean the private, town or county road. Railroads will doubtless take the place of thoroughfares of great extent; but those of less extent will not be the less used, or their good condition, in summer or winter, less important. The use of plank in their construction must ever be very limited in Maine, by reason of the outlay and the want of material. McAdams roads are much more likely to be even though at present. If the amount raised annually by towns for "the repair of highways" was judiciously and faithfully expended, every one knows there would be less cause of complaint of bad roads, less legal liability, and much more ease and pleasure in passing over them. A road over a clay soil must, in spring and fall, be in worse condition than one over a sandy or gravelly soil. Every one knows the inconvenience of travelling upon a clay road just after their repair in the usual way. Large unbroken clods are suffered to lie in the travelled path, and are pulverized by the action of the sun and rain and the common travel upon them. Hills and acclivities of all grades are raised, more or less, by running the roads in ploughing and harrowing. In stony and gravelly soils, rocks of all sizes are with the earth thrown up-hazard in the road, to increase the draft of the beast and the annoyance of its driver. Every one knows this is too common a way of repairing highways. Where a road does not pass along on the line of adjacent owners, it may be straightened to a small extent, so as to avoid ledges, mire and the like, with little or no injury to the owner, and make a much better road. The hard and firm earth in the path should be broken as seldom as possible, but earth of a different kind from that of the road, should, if practicable, be carried or otherwise brought to the road; that is, if the earth of which the road is made be a loose sand, clay should be carried upon it; if the road be clay, then sand or gravel, and left finely pulverized. A harrow is seldom used; a heavy roller of any material, scarcely at all; much labor would be saved, or might be done, to the great advantage of the road, if both the roller and harrow were used in every road district in Maine. Culverts should be as far as practicable beyond the action of frost, and on a level with the road, and formed of as durable materials as can be easily procured. The best form of a road is that of a slight oval from the ditch to the centre of the path; which oval or ditch is best made by the removal of earth from the ditch towards the centre, upon hills and acclivities; and where the land is low, or the surface level for some extent, by the same earth from the ditch on the hills and acclivities above. The space between the ditch, on either side of the road, and the fence or outward limit, is an unsuitable as well as an unnecessary space for boulders, stumps and rubbish. Buildings are too frequently, for the convenience of their owners, and others, placed too far into the road, or perhaps the house upon one side and the barn upon the other side of the road, and its cattle often occupying the intermediate space between.

There is ample inducement in planting shade trees along the sides of roads, to the planter, by his being allowed by statute to expend a part of his rate in this manner; to the traveller in the protection from the sun's heat, to himself and beast. The sugar maple, in its form and foliage, is the best and the prettiest of the deciduous trees in Maine or out of Maine for this purpose; the evergreens are a protection from the cold winds of winter as well as the heat of mid-summer days. The elm is a hardy and pretty tree; and for protection and ornament, any of these trees planted by the way side, would also be, at mature growth, valuable for timber or fuel.

#### YANDEES.

**BRIDGING LAKE CHAMPLAIN.** The Burlington Free Press announces that Hon. Mr. Young, of the Canadian Executive Council, passed through Burlington on the 5th inst., as the bearer of a remonstrance of the provincial government to Washington, against the bridging of Lake Champlain, the basis of which is that they consider it a "positive infraction" of an existing treaty between the two governments.

### Report on Implements and Plowing Match.

The committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society on Agricultural Implements and on Plowing Match, report.

That the entries of agricultural implements were—1 corn sheller, by Daniel Tucker, of Wayne; 1 dox. scythes, by R. B. Dunn, of Wayne; 1 dox. hay forks, 1 dox. manure forks, 2 hay cutters, by Jacob Pope, of Hallowell; 1 farm wagon, by Morrill Stanley, of Winthrop; 4 straw cutters, by Parker & White, of Boston; 1 straw cutter, by Homer Webster, of Augusta; 1 plow, by Allen Lamond, of Augusta; same, by J. E. Holmes, of Winthrop; same, by —, of Gardiner.

The corn sheller exhibited by Mr. Tucker is a pretty little "pocket edition"—quite an improvement on the old plans—"shelling with a cob," and on a shovel—and as it comes at a low price, and is manufactured in the county, we recommend a gratuity to the manufacturer. For farmers who raise small crops of corn this is a convenient and valuable implement; for large crops, a larger machine, that will do more business, is desirable.

Instead of the one dozen scythes as entered for R. B. Dunn, we were presented with scythes of all descriptions, as the Doctor would say, "from a German flute to a penny whistle." There were grass scythes, grain scythes, bush scythes, and scythes for other uses, and we should think for other latitudes, knowing no use for them here. They all gave evidence of skill and neatness in workmanship and finish, and do credit to "the largest scythe manufactory in the world." We recommend that the Kennebec Co. Ag. Society add her diploma to the many Mr. Dunn has already received from other societies.

Friend Pope's hay forks have been proved by some years' use, and stand unrivaled in the estimation of those who use them; and, judging by the specimen presented on this occasion, there is no fear of his turning off an inferior article, by having enlarged his works and increased the manufacture. His manure forks confirm the opinion, if confirmation were wanted, that he knows the farmer's wants, and knows how to supply them. Kennebec house of having the most extensive scythe and manure fork manufactory in the world, at Wayne, and she may, with equal propriety, pride herself on making the best hay forks and manure forks in creation, at Hallowell.

The articles called "hay cutters" in the entry, are knives for dividing hay mows, and in their workmanship, are not behind his forks in giving credit to the manufacturer. For these implements we award to friend Pope the premiums offered by the trustees, and, gratuitously, the committee's best respects.

The "farm wagon" presented by Mr. Stanley was one of his own manufacture. Of the work and material of the wagon nothing need be said, coming, as it does, from the hands of one so long and favorably known as a carriage maker. Some diversity of opinion has existed as to the meaning of the term "farm wagon," as used by the trustees. Some suppose it is intended to designate an implement to be used solely on the farm in moving manure, gravel, fencing stuff, wood, and we award the manufacturers the privilege of selling as many as they can prevail on the Kennebecs to buy, at fair prices, till our own folks manufacture enough machines, equally as good, or better, to supply the demand.

The straw cutter of Mr. Webster claims to be an improvement on the other, by the addition of springs, which allow sticks, and hay that is not thoroughly shaken and loosened, to pass through without stopping it. We have not had sufficient acquaintance with the machines to judge of their comparative merits; but for the encouragement of "home manufactures," we recommend a diploma to be given to Mr. Webster for the best straw cutter manufactured in the county.

The plows entered for E. Holmes and Allen Lamond, were of Mr. Lamond's manufacture, "Doe's new patterns." The award plows made by him have no hesitation in saying are a decided improvement on Doe's former patterns, and we are of opinion they are the best plows made in the county. The improvement consists in the increased length of the mould board, and so shaping the point, as to be gradually into the curve or twist of the board, so as to enter the earth with the least resistance, and lift the furrow gradually; and the length of the board is such as to ensure the turning of the furrow completely over, with as little continuation of friction as possible. There has been some variation in the position of the beam and handles, so as to bring the power of draught as near the centre of resistance as can be, causing the plow to swim, as some call it, without vibrating from side to side, or, as we see in some plows, continually pressing on or off the land, requiring continued effort of the plowman to keep them in place. This plow moves very steadily, and at the depth at which it was used at the match, (eight inches,) makes perfect work. There is doubt whether at ten or twelve inches deep, a depth to which most of our land should be plowed, it will cut wide enough to turn the furrow completely over; for if the furrow be too deep for the breadth cut, it will stand edge-wise.

The Berwick plow, on which some remarks were made by the committee last year, was again used at the match, in competition with other plows. No plow that has been used at our plowing matches makes larger and better work than this, where the land is of uniform quality and free from all obstructions, and with a little alteration might be suited to most lands. It needs to be higher studded to admit a truck under the beam. Men may theorize as much as they please about graduating the depth of plowing by the length of the chain, it cannot be done in practice. Most of our fields are of different formation and texture in different parts. To plow them to a uniform depth, a plow must be so constructed as to "crave the ground" so much, as to go to the full depth to which the truck will allow in the most uneven parts, and the truck will prevent its going deeper in higher parts. Without the truck, if a plow be so chained as to go sufficiently deep in hard land, it will bury itself in the looser soil, and be chained so to give the proper depth in free soil, it will only skin the surface in other places. On intervals and prairies, the truck could be better dispensed with than on our broken farms. For stony farms, a fast coulter should be substituted for the cutter in this plow. It is often thrown out of the ground by a stone getting between the point of the cutter and the point of the share.

The plows from Gardiner—made of the competitor not given in the entry, nor did we see him—we suppose that the old fashioned wooden plows, as some such were on the ground; and one of them was tried once round, at the plowing match, and thrown aside, not being suited to this kind of land.

We very cheerfully give the first premium on award plows to Mr. Lamond for his large plow of Doe's new pattern.

We think it best to withhold the premiums on seed plows. We much doubt whether any improvement in the form of seed plow has been made on the early patterns of Wood, and Prouty & Mears. Although the short quick turn of these plows may require greater power of draught, we are of opinion that the completely crumpled, loose ridge left by them, is enough better than the inverted flat furrow of the lengthened plow, to more than compensate for the greater ease of draught.

To compete for the premiums on plowing there were four double teams and five single teams. We give the first premium offered for double teams to J. B. Swanton, of Readfield, and the second to Henry Dore, of Pittston. Both used Mr. Lamond's new plows.

A. Lewis and Paine Wingate, of Hallowell, were the other competitors for these premiums. Mr. Wingate used the Berwick plow and did his work very well. We make provision for him hereafter. Mr. Lewis had a good team, (four horses,) but made a bad selection of plow. He first tried a wooden plow, and failed, with this, he took the Fryberg plow—chewed it aside, and made so deep and smooth a work as was desirable in such land, and with such a team.

There were five competitors for the premiums offered for single teams; we give the first premium to Eli French, of Sidney. He used Lamond's new plow, with a pair of four years old oxen. The second premium, to Bradford Sawtelle, of Sidney—Waterville plow and a pair of five years old oxen.

Harrison Hanson, of Readfield, and Mr. Hilton, of Winthrop, had each a pair of good oxen, Mr. Hilton's going without a driver, and each a wooden plow. They did not work as well as their plows would permit. Mr. Hilton's plowing was done cheaper than any other lot, but not so much cheaper as to justify the committee in giving him the premium. Choe-plowing is not desirable at the expense of neat, thorough work. A. Lewis, of Hallowell, was the other competitor, with a pair of horses and the Fryberg plow. His work was well done.

No boys appeared to compete for the premiums offered them. We recommend that the first premium offered for boys' plowing be given to Paine Wingate, for his plowing with four oxen, and the second, to A. Lewis, for his, with two horses.

In conclusion the committee suggest, that as future plowing matches, in each competitor be required to stake out his land, and open the first furrow himself. This would test the skill of the workmen and the discipline of the teams. As our practice has been, a superior plow may make all the difference in the work of two men, while the skill may be on the losing side.

#### All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. FOSTER,  
J. GIFFORD,  
A. WADSWORTH.

#### Feeding Stock.

The following, which we copy from the Berkshire Cultivator, is an address which was delivered before the North Stockbridge Farmers' Club, by the Hon. H. H. Cook, upon the subject of feeding stock.

In such a region of country as lies upon and between the Green and Taughkanie mountains, this is a subject of primary importance to the practical agriculturist. In this section it may be safely assumed as an axiom in farming, that all the vegetable productions of the soil should be returned to it in the form of manure. No system of farming which does not contemplate a full return in the manner alluded to, comes within the range of that intended to be cherished by your association. Hence the pertinency of the enquiry, how can farming be made a living business and at the same time amply diffuse to the soil all that is necessary to its continued and increasing fertility? The true solution to this important question must be found in the nature and amount of the various kinds of stock that can be reared, fed and fattened upon our farms.

The stock should be so fed that a large surplus of valuable produce, in the form of live animals, beef, butter, cheese, wool, mutton, pork, &c., can be sold if we are to have little or no income from the sale of hay, grain, &c. Can so desirable an amount of animals be kept upon our farms as now managed? I think not. The pastures and meadows are too entirely relied upon as the means of feeding stock. They will and should remain the principal means of feed, but the capabilities of most farms for this purpose might be doubled by increasing the quantity of cultivated areas and adding thoroughness and energy to the present modes of cultivation. Every acre of good manured soil, well cultivated in corn, carrots, rye, oats, barley, turnips, buck-wheat, &c., will make as much beef or butter as twice or three times the quantity in grass. Hence the notion that a stock farm should all be covered with a turf quite too antiquated to be productive, must be given over. There is usually only about five months of good pasture for cows and the larger animals when the farm is fully stocked, for ordinarily there is one month at the end of summer when the feed of the first growth is exhausted or becomes dry and tough. For this month, the best substitute is a good crop of corn fodder, to be mowed off and fed green three times per day, under good sheds, if at hand. No feed is more palatable or makes better butter, cheese or

beef. To this succeeds the season of rowen. After this is exhausted and the season of cold commences, the animals should be fed with stalks and hay, sufficient for the proper digestion of the digestive organs, and a plentiful supply of carrots, turnips, parsnips, &c. This will continue the flow and richness of milk from cows, fatten the beef and mutton, and give growth and flesh to younger animals. If the proportion of hay, grain and vegetables cultivated are such as to rear young animals that should be fed exclusively, January and February are the proper months for it. The appetite of most animals is then sharp and good—cows are usually dry—and whilst, it is not quite so convenient for most farmers, as their barns are now arranged, to feed roots or cut feed, as in a milder season.

In March, the farmer may open his granaries to his stock, by feeding a few quarts of provender composed of all the coarse grains raised upon two bull calves, which I sold for 75¢. This year six quarts of provender, will be better for any animal than all the hay he can consume.

All the coarse hay, whether of clover or low land, all straw, not used to litter stables, should be submitted to the "Cutter," sprinkled with water and feed, and given to cows, horses, oxen, and any other animals. Make the nourishment of the fodder thus prepared uniform, by varying the provender dressing to the quality of the hay or straw cut. Horses, to do well, should never be fed on hay as it comes from the mow. It is not quite so well, on account of her having twice cut (not too close,) and give them turnips, hay, and straw. They come out in the spring with plenty of hair and robust constitutions, and do better when turned out to grass in the spring, than if they had been kept close in a warm house in the winter, and indulged with meal and oil cake.

Mr. Emmons said, with all deference to Mr. Thornton, I am quite satisfied that I could not bring out a real good animal, either bull or heifer, at a year old, if I were to confine them to the keep which Mr. Thornton tells you answers.

Turnips and straw are only poor feed, and I only consider turnips as lentils, and green feed, requiring something along with them to qualify them; it would be much the same to set us farmers down to greens without any beef; we might live upon vegetables certainly, but we should only thrive badly without the beef. I have had some experience in the management of short-horns, although not so much as Mr. Thornton, yet in order to produce first-rate animals, I find it requisite for them to suck the nurse from three to five months; I then give them oil-cake and meal, or anything that they can eat. In giving them meal, I however I give it in very small quantities at first, and gradually increase it; otherwise it is too binding and would injure them. I of course give turnips and hay along with other things, but I am quite sure that in order to bring out a first-rate bull at a year old, he must have oil-cake and corn, as well as turnips, hay, and straw. Mr. Thornton in reply said, that in describing his general management of short-horns, he did not mean to say that higher keeping was not sometimes resorted to in the case of prize animals. Mr. Goldsborough said, that generally speaking, his year olds, with good keeping, were as big as most of his neighbors' two year olds. He kept his for about two months on new milk. After that he gave them meal and beans, and hay and potage. He gave them no green food, except occasionally a few tares or anything of that sort. He kept them in the fold both winter and summer; he considered he lost nothing by keeping them well; he had not lost one since he commenced keeping them well; when he kept them badly it was quite the reverse. He thought the best method of breeding a great matter. Many of the farmers were debarred from putting their cows to good bulls for breeding purposes, in consequence of the high prices charged for them; two guineas always, but if a calf were kept for a bull, then five or ten guineas being generally charged. If gentlemen in the neighborhood would buy a good bull for the use of their tenants, it would not be easy to calculate the amount of good which would be done.

#### English Agricultural Gazette.

#### Applies on Pear Stocks.

We are indebted to Mr. William Elliot, of Greenfield, in this state, for the following facts on this subject, and should be pleased to receive the result of other experiments that tend to its elucidation.

#### Preservation of Grapes.

I have, during the past year, noticed several communications recommending the use of sawdust for preserving scions. From my own experience, I find that it should be used with extreme caution, on account of its liability to heat, when a large quantity is used. A nursery firm with whom I am intimately acquainted, lost nearly their whole stock of apple roots and grafts, by packing them in sawdust during the past winter. I have found fresh lung, dug directly from the earth, much better than any other preparation for preserving grafts or roots, and every person engaged in this kind of work will find their operations more successful, the closer they stick to nature. Now in the way that grafts are usually kept, some become surfeited with water; or are shrivelled and dry, while others may happen to receive just moisture enough. The latter, if selected and set by themselves, will all be found to grow strong and healthy, which would not be found to be the case with grafts kept in a haphazard way, as is usually the case. When loan used for keeping scions, it should be used moderately, as it retains a more regular degree of moisture. I have sometimes wrapped bundles of grafts in newspapers, and afterwards buried them in loam, and they have kept in this way admirably; the paper seemed to absorb and retain just moisture enough from the earth to keep the scions in excellent condition.

#### Maple Sugar.

Prepare for making maple sugar, which should be commenced the latter part of this month, or early in March. See that your sap buckets or troughs are tight and clean, and that if you have not enough for the work you have to perform, supply the deficiency by new ones. Put your boilers in order, and arrange them in a manner that will be economical in fuel. In tapping your trees, do not make the holes too large nor too deep; neither is it best to tap the trees very far from the roots. Yet the higher the holes are bored above the ground, the more macerating the juice, and the shorter-lived the trees. [Am. Agriculturist.]

### Management of Short Horns in England.

M. Thornton introduced the second subject of discussion. He said, for more than 30 years I have taken great delight in the breeding and management of short-horns, and as every man has a right to praise the bridge he has got safe over, I may also say that I have every reason to be satisfied, for my cattle have always left me a good profit. I have always been careful in selecting bulls bred from cows that make a good show for milking, having a good shaped udder, with the paps hanging well; as I have always found in the sale of cows and heifers that this is a great advantage. I have at present a cow which my mind has had for the last three years; the same hind also had her dam for two years before. He says that he never milked two better cows anywhere, the last one, more particularly, milked uncommonly well for the first year, but the second year not quite so well, on account of her having twice calving two bull calves, which I sold for 75¢. This year she produced a heifer calf, and is now in calf again, and is also milking well, as the hind informs me; and this is more, I believe, than many of the short-horn breeders can say, for their cows are not always milkers. I have now had this breed for more than 30 years. Now, as to the management of my short-horn cattle generally, some of my calves I put to nurses but not to cows having too much milk. I have seven calves sucking at this time. In November I take them from the nurses and put them into a fold, yard (not too close,) and give them turnips, hay, and straw. They come out in the spring with plenty of hair and robust constitutions, and do better when turned out to grass in the spring, than if they had been kept close in a warm house in the winter, and indulged with meal and oil cake.

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#### Canadian Farmer and Mechanic.

#### Stony Land.

There are a great variety of lands in our country, among these, some are very stony, while others have few or no stones at all. Many persons are very much afraid of stony land, especially when the dark side of the subject is considered, and their advantages overlooked. But when their valuable properties are considered free from prejudices, they may appear in a more favorable light. First—On stony lands there is generally good and lasting water; this is one of the greatest comforts of life.

Secondly—They are good grazing lands, being not only commonly well watered, but the grass suffers much less from drought than on smooth lands.

Thirdly—They are favorable to the growth of fruit trees. They will do well on land that is too stony to plough, the stones being no hindrance to the growth of the roots.

There are also different kinds of stony land, some have large rocks which it is impossible to move without blasting; but if this be done so that they can be hauled and put into fences, they can be made to answer a good purpose in that way, and the land used for tillage. On other lands a large portion of the stones are flat and of different sizes; these are excellent for stone, and if properly laid up make the cheapest and most durable fence that is made in this country. While on other lands the stones are small, and worth but little, except to make roads and underdrains.

Unless land is wanted for meadow, it is poor policy to haul off more of the small stones than is necessary for ploughing, and land can be ploughed when covered with small stones, provided they are loose. By farming such lands for many years I have learnt that stony land, under the same circumstances, will produce more grain of any kind, and continue its fertility longer than land that is smooth. The only drawback is in ploughing, which, in my opinion, is more than made up in the crop.

Stones have a tendency to keep the land moist in dry weather, and if the land is of a tenacious nature, to keep it from running together in wet weather. But further, it would seem as if there was something in stones that nourished the crop. One would think that the more grain was produced on a given piece of ground, the more it would be exhausted of its fertility; but this does not appear to be the case on stony land.

To this last observation I would respectfully call the attention of your farmer correspondents. Perhaps they will favor us with their views on this subject.

A JERSEY FARMER.  
Stony Ridge, Jan., 1849. [Dollor Newspaper.]

**WORTH TRYING FOR!** The London Athenaeum says that the Belgian Government has instituted two prizes of five thousand francs, with a gold medal and one thousand francs respectively; the first for the best work on general agriculture, and the second for the best treatise on the diseases of the potatoes. Foreigners are invited to compete, and manuscripts are to be sent to the Ministry of the Interior before the 1st of January in next year.

**TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, &c.** Thoroughly overhaul all the implements, tools, and machines on your farm, and put them in good repair, discard all bad ones, and supplying their place with those that are of the best quality and new.

A soldier in California writes to the Washington Union, that more than half of what is supposed to be gold, proves to be iron pyrites.

### Rotation of Crops.

A scientific rotation of crops is essential to a good and profitable system of husbandry. The successful cultivation of the soil depends very materially upon the manner in which the farmer performs the difficult part of his business. A wrong arrangement of crops will assuredly produce unfavorable results, and hence there is a positive necessity for a more thorough knowledge of this complex and somewhat intricate subject being obtained by our practical farmers. Although the principles which form the basis of a proper rotation of crops lie at the very foundation of good farming, yet very few have made themselves acquainted with these principles, nor do we find a willingness on the part of any to enlighten public opinion regarding the influence they have upon the crops of grain, grasses, and vegetables grown in this new country. About a century has elapsed since a rational rotation of crops attracted to any considerable degree the attention of the best cultivators of the soil in Great Britain. In testing the value of this mode of improvement on the various and almost endless variety of soils, in connection with the numerous field and garden crops cultivated in Britain, it was found that the vegetable, like the animal kingdom, required certain descriptions of food to bring their species forward to perfect maturity, and that each plant possessed peculiar ingredients essential for its full development, which are absorbed from the soil, by the roots, and which in process of time become exhausted by frequently cropping the ground with the same plants, which must again be restored to the land by manures or by the application of other modes of improvement, in order that plants of the same kind can be profitably cultivated. This discovery, by far the greatest for the human family that attracts attention at the hands of the man of science of the present day, is yet far from being completed, nor do the practical farmers avail themselves, as they might do, of the facts that have been elucidated by the experiments made by practical and scientific chemists, all of which have gone to prove the necessity of adapting the crops to the character and condition of the soil upon which they are cultivated.

Agricultural societies might do much towards making this subject attractive to those who have heretofore given it comparatively no consideration; and if only a small sum was annually set apart by each society for prize essays on the best systems of rotation of crops, within their several circles of influence; and also a small sum for the most scientific course of cropping the land, being practically carried out and extended over a period of at least five years, most favorable results would doubtless follow from such an enlightened practice. An interest of such vast importance as this requires all the assistance that can be employed in its favor. Individual and voluntary aid should not be relied upon, when any great result is required to be achieved.

#### English Farmer and Mechanic.

#### Stony Land.

There are a great variety of lands in our country, among these, some are very stony, while others have few or no stones at all. Many persons are very much afraid of stony land, especially when the dark side of the subject is considered, and their advantages overlooked. But when their valuable properties are considered free from prejudices, they may appear in a more favorable light. First—On stony lands there is generally good and lasting water; this is one of the greatest comforts of life.

Secondly—They are good grazing lands, being not only commonly well watered, but the grass suffers much less from drought than on smooth lands.

Thirdly—They are favorable to the growth of fruit trees. They will do well on land that is too stony to plough, the stones being no hindrance to the growth of the roots.

There are also different kinds of stony land, some have large rocks which it is impossible to move without blasting; but if this be done so that they can be hauled and put into fences, they can be made to answer a good purpose in that way, and the land used for tillage.





R. EATON, Proprietor. E. HOLMES, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1894.

## Drawing in Schools.

We have been favored by a friend with a copy of a capital little work, just from the press of Thurston & Co., Portland, entitled "Linear Perspective: for the use of Schools and Students of Drawing—by Joseph Ropes."

A plain, easy, familiar treatise on the principles of perspective has been much needed, and Mr. Ropes' work is destined to fill a void among our school books, and for which many will hereafter thank him.

The principal trouble with the treatises on perspective heretofore published, has been this: They were too abstract. The authors presumed that the pupils knew more than any child or young person or indeed any other person could know of the science, unless they had been under the training of some instructor in the art.

The present work begins with the first and most simple element of the science, and leads, step by step, along through all of the principles involved in the art of perspective linear delineation, thus laying a foundation for future improvement that will always be available.

The work is an 8vo of 33 pages. The last two pages contain appropriate questions for the pupil, which will be of service both to him and the master. Each principle is illustrated by appropriate diagrams. Mr. Ropes is known to many as an artist of much merit. We recollect seeing in his studio some years since, paintings which interested us greatly. One was "Joining the Washingtonians," or "Taking the Pledge," and its counterpart, illustrating the happy condition of the reformed man as exemplified in the thrift and contentment exhibited in his cottage some time after the first event.

We cannot close our notice and recommendation of this little work better than by quoting the motto which Mr. R. has adopted, from the writings of Horace Mann: "Every man should be able to sketch a road, or a river, to draw the outlines of a simple machine, a piece of household furniture, or a farming utensil, and to delineate the internal arrangement and construction of a house." And we will add, by obtaining this book you can very soon obtain a knowledge of the rules for doing it.

## Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

This is a work of four hundred and eighty pages, published by Gorton Robbins of Hartford, Rev. Charles A. Goodrich, author. We have examined this work with pleasure. The biography of fifty-seven individuals, distinguished for one of the most heroic acts on record, cannot fail to interest deeply every son and daughter of the Union. The Spartan band of Leonidas acquired deathless fame by the sacrifice of themselves at the pass of Thermopylae; but this band of signers achieved a braver act. The Spartans risked only their own individual lives and liberties; but these not only risked their own individual lives and fortunes, but they put the lives and fortunes of hundreds and thousands of others on the success of this single act.

There is a moral sublimity in their courage and devotion to liberty. The representatives of a weak and feeble people—a people without resources, without arms or experience in military science, standing up in the face of the world and declaring themselves "Free and Independent," and hurling defiance to the most powerful nation on earth.

The author has given as full a biography of each individual as could be collected at this lapse of time, and also given portraits of as many as could be obtained, and the work ought to be read by every child in the United States, that he might learn to whom he is indebted for his inestimable birthright of freedom, and revere the names and characters of those who spoke our Independence into existence.

## Winthrop Village School.

It was our privilege to be present at the examination of the town school of this village. It has been kept by Jason Burnham, A. M., who has much celebrity in various places in this State as a teacher. The scholars evinced in their several studies a readiness and thoroughness which showed that they had been under the pupilage of a master who was not only apt to teach, but had the superior tact of making his pupils in love with their studies. Our schools can never be what they should, until, by proper inducements held out by the community, individuals are willing to give themselves wholly to instruction. It must become the profession of one's life. Mr. Burnham has been engaged in teaching for more than twenty years, and, having previously laid a good foundation, in a well trained mind, has become, by practice, one of our best instructors. Happy is that people whose children are put into the hands of a good and thorough teacher.

## Bee-wood Charcoal for Powder.

We have somewhere seen it stated that the charcoal of the bee-wood was better for gunpowder than that of alder. Have any of our powder makers ever tried it? If it should prove true, it will be quite important to them; for the trouble of cutting and peeling the alder is quite an item of expense in the manufacture of that important article.

This beautiful tree is already put to many very useful purposes. It is very valuable in the carriage business for panels, being light, easily turned, and rather tough. It should be more cultivated as an ornamental tree. Its large and spreading top, broad, green foliage, and beautiful clusters of flowers in the spring, make it a very handsome appendage to the lawn, park, or doorway of the cottage; and the dense shade it affords is both inviting and useful in many situations, during summer. When placed on a good free soil, a little moist, it will grow to a great height, and become no mean denizen of the forest.

Lady's Book for March. Godey has stolen the march upon our March, and appears upon our table before the old blizzard has blown the horn of his arrival. It is as full as ever of excellent thoughts and sentiments, and contains its usual complement of extra beautiful engravings. It couldn't be otherwise, for the portraits are all of ladies, and true to nature. The "Lost Dove" is an exquisite mezzotint. Who wouldn't be a "lost dove," if he could find such a resting place as the one alluded to? The other mezzotint is the representation of a bright-eyed lassie "dusting Capitol." She looks a little roguish, as if she wanted to switch him as well as dust him.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin was on the 30th ult. admitted to practice in the United States Court.

## Glimpses from the Road-side.

TEMPLE.

Situation, Population and Products—Village and Mill—A little road—Pastures, &amp;c.

This town lies north of Wilton. It is rather hilly, a part of it extending up the southern acclivity of the mountains. Its appearance as an agricultural town was not so favorable as that of some of the neighboring towns, although we noticed some good farms and farm buildings. Temple was incorporated in 1803, and had a population of 955 in 1840. The corn and grain amounted to 7530 bushels; hay 3150 tons, and potatoes 28,060 bushels.

At the village there are a shovel-halt factory, a starch factory, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and two shingle-mills. There are probably some twenty-five or thirty hundred dozen shovel handles made here. There is more of the old growth of ash here than in Wilton, and less of the second growth. Eight or nine tons of starch were made in the place the past season. The prices paid for potatoes ranged from 14 to 17 cents per bushel. We were also informed that the boot-making business was carried on to a considerable extent in the village.

On our way to Avon, after crossing the stream, we found the road hilly enough. When we first began to go, we noticed a pedestrian whom we invited to ride with us. He made some excuse, but still keeping up, we asked him if he would not ride when we got up the hill. He replied, "O, it is all hill here," which, by the time we reached the Sandy River in Avon, we had good reason to believe was not far from the truth. This road passes over "one leg of Mount Blue," as some one in the neighborhood called it. These hills afford excellent pasture, and wheat, until quite recently, has done well on them, being injured by the grain-worm or weevil.

A farmer who lives on this road, and whose farm must be several hundred feet higher than the Sandy River, informed us that he had taken considerable pains to have his orchard enlarged, but as the action almost invariably winter-killed, he had become nearly discouraged in his attempts to improve his fruit. We do not know whether this should be attributed to the elevation and exposure, or to a too rapid growth induced by a deep and rich soil.

## AVON.

Without a Village or Mills—Intervale Farms—Maple Grove—Population and Products.

This is strictly an agricultural town, there being, if we mistake not, no mills or village within its limits. The greater part of the town is hilly and broken. On the river, which passes through the north-eastern part of it, there are some excellent intervale farms, the soil of which is probably not surpassed by any on the river.

On the north side of the river in this town we noticed one of the most beautiful maple groves that can be found in the State. The ground is thickly covered with tall, thrifty trees of this species. We were informed that some forty years ago this land was burnt over, and the original growth of wood was destroyed. Then came a thick growth of sumac, which flourished for awhile; after which the maples sprang up, killed out the sumacs, and have since had full possession of the soil.

Avon was incorporated in 1802; it is 12 miles north-west of Farmington; and it had a population of 827 in 1840. The corn and grain raised that year amounted to 12,738 bushels; hay, 2400 tons; and potatoes, 32,129 bushels.

## Blow Up.

An explosion occurred in Winthrop, on the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad, on Thursday last, which seriously injured three of the men. They were drilling out an old charge in the ledge, and, although they had repeatedly poured water in the hole and had done so but a minute before the accident occurred, the powder took fire, probably from a spark struck by the drill. One of the men held on to the drill, or perhaps had not time to let go, and was hoisted up into the air, and the two that were striking were pitched head foremost some yards, and one of them went over the dump into a deep pit, and was much hurt. They are all, however, recovering. One of them observed, "an jabbers, 'twas never so drilling for dry powder again if 'twas ever so wet."

## Fire and Loss of Life.

The following particulars of the burning of Mr. Miller's house and family at Hempstead, L. I., early on Thursday morning, 1934 ult. we presume, are furnished by the Brooklyn Daily Advertiser:

There were four lives lost, a mother and three children. They all slept on the same floor (the second). The mother in one room, a girl of about 16 in another, and two boys, one about 10 and the other 6 years old, in another. When the roof fell in, it carried away the floor on which the unfortunate slept, and it would seem that they never awoke after the fire broke out, by the position of the bodies were taken from the ruins and placed in a bath, and it was evident the never felt a pang. The body of the girl was burnt to a crisp. It was not possible for an intimate friend to recognize her as the girl he saw the day before. The remains of the boy were roasted, and looked more like mummies than remains of human beings. After an inquest was held and a verdict rendered according to the facts above stated, the remains were taken to a house of mourning, and a half mile from the site of Hempstead. At the house we saw Mr. Miller, and a number of the friends of the family, but we could learn nothing in relation to the circumstances of the fire, or the people of the vicinity. Some years ago, a servant girl went out to milk between daybreak and sunrise, and her pail was found in the barn; but she has never been seen since. A negro was found near the same time since, upon the premises; and Mr. Miller said he attempted to get in at an upper window, but seeing him, he (Mr. Miller) shot him. And now they say, that the fire broke out directly after he left the house; and not a soul awoke to escape from death.

The New York Express says: This case has been understood, been investigated by a second coroner's jury, and a verdict rendered of murder, committed by some person unknown. It seems that after the verdict of the first jury was rendered, circumstances transpired that warranted the coroner in holding a second investigation. Among the things found in the ruins, lying on top of pieces of mortar and plaster, showing that it must have been in the upper part of the house at the time it was burnt, and the skull of Mrs. Miller, on examination, was found to be fractured by some blunt instrument; three physicians, who examined the fracture, stated, that from the quantity of coagulated blood settled around it, the blows must have been struck some time before the fire took place. The bodies of the children were so burnt that nothing could be proved by them. Great excitement exists in the neighborhood, and the matter will not rest where it is.

THE LAST BIG FISH. We saw one of the nobles of the pig-size in Hedge & Co.'s store, in this town, yesterday. The porker had been fat by Deacon Fisk, of this village, was 22 months old, and weighed, when slaughtered, 637 pounds. He was as handsomely proportioned a mass of pork as you ever saw.

Salmon are caught in abundance in the Sacramento river. Their flesh is very yellow, of color, and is in New Orleans, lately, at the age of one hundred and thirty-one years. He was a native of Louisiana, and had enjoyed uninterrupted good health, until a short time before his death.

Shocking Death. We learn from the Springfield Republican that a little daughter of Robert Fletcher of North Adams, was burned so dreadfully by her clothes taking fire, while the parents were absent, that she died in a few hours.

The Peen Crop, once in three years, is a great affair in Texas. It is considered equal to the cotton crop, for one hand can gather from one to three bushels a day, and the packing season lasts from six to eight weeks. It is estimated that this year 50,000 bushels of peen will be exported from Galapaloo alone, which bring more than \$1 a bushel on the spot.

## Mad Dogs.

DE. HOLMES—Dear Sir: I have been reading

in the papers, that three persons have been recently bitten in the town of Gardiner by a mad dog, and that the town is in an uproar. I suppose that it is very probable that those three persons, and also their friends, are now giving themselves great uneasiness in consequence of a popular delusion, that persons, being bitten by what has been called a mad dog, must run mad and die; but, in my opinion, nothing can be more erroneous. There is no such disease as hydrophobia, rationally speaking, either in dogs or men. Dogs sometimes have a delirium, caused, perhaps, by water in the head, or a swelling in the throat, which has been called hydrophobia. I do not pretend to say that dogs do not sometimes have a disease by which their saliva may throw out a septic poison, like the venom of the viper; but I think this is a very rare occurrence. Let the person be under no influence of fear, and a thousand, and even ten thousand to one, he will not be poisoned. Fear, in most cases, is the great cause of the invasion. The person bitten must not live under the influence of fear; for fear brings on its own train of symptoms. It is, therefore, evident that the person is generally innocent. A thousand to one, the person gets no disease from the mere bite of the dog; but if injured in any way, it is usually done by his terrified imagination. It is well known that many diseases, like the imaginary one under consideration, are engendered by a disordered imagination. All functional diseases are very much under the dominion of the passions. The characteristic symptoms of this disease is said to be a dread of water; but every physician of experience has seen the same symptoms in tetanus, hysteria, epilepsy, chorea, and inflammation of the brain. The hydrophobia, as near as I can learn, is but a disease of the last century; and has served as a popular scarecrow to frighten nervous and impressionable people. I have said it was a child of the last century, but I believe it was truly prefigured by the hydrophobia of remote ages. It lives and breathes by the same superstition. Lycanthropy is the legitimate mother of human hydrophobia. The mother was generated by ignorance and superstition—her awful daughter, by a terrified imagination. Let me explain. About five centuries before the Christian era, it was supposed that men possessed the power of converting themselves into wolves. In the time of Herodotus, it was supposed to be done by the mere eating of an herb; but Christians, some centuries after, supposed it was effected by sorcery. Men thus converted into wolves were regarded as extremely ferocious, and it was said that they would devour not only beasts, but human beings. Even in France, as late as the 16th century, numbers of these unfortunate beings run about howling and biting, and were executed on their own confessions, and in their avowals which they made, of having killed and devoured their fellow-men; they were probably not always under delusion. Some of these panics declared that they were actually wolves; but that in them the hair grew inside, or between the skin and the flesh.

This species of insanity after a time died away, and hydrophobia, like a vampire, sprang up in a short period from a more enlightened superstition. All the difference I can perceive between lycanthropy and hydrophobia is, that by the former, a man can be changed into a wolf, by eating a certain herb, or by an act of sorcery—and by the latter, he can be changed into a dog, by the venom of his bite. The ancient lycanthropy and the modern hydrophobia seem to be parallel delusions. Superstition seemed to have induced the one, and a terrified imagination the other.

It is time, high time, that the Editors of our papers, as well as our medical men, should act in concert to eradicate from the mind this popular delusion and imbecility. We should all strive to do away this fearful relic of a dark and superstitious age.

Truly yours,

JOHN S. LYNDE.

Norridgewood, Feb. 16, 1849.

NOTE. It is all a mistake about there being mad dogs in Gardiner. The *Colossus* dogs are as good natured and as well behaved as "other dogs." There was one unlucky fellow killed somewhere between Gardiner and Hallowell, not long since, upon suspicion. Some of the big dogs became jealous of him—raised the cry of "mad dog," and poor boy had to bite the dust—we believe he didn't bite anything else.

As it regards our friend's theory of imaginary hydrophobia, we think he has drawn rather strong on his own bump of ideality. We have no doubt that cases have occurred where imagination caused an exhibition of this disease, but they seldom if ever prove fatal. We have recorded one case of the kind in this day's paper. But to say that all the cases of hydrophobia are ideal, is sweeping out the hospital pretty clean. How will our friend explain the fact of people dying of this disease, who had been bitten by dogs not known or believed to have been rabid, and long after the circumstance of the bite had been forgotten? How account for dogs themselves dying of this disease? How account for cattle and horses dying of hydrophobia, that have been bitten by rabid dogs? Are oxen such imaginative creatures that they sickened and die through the influence of fear and disturbed mind?

## Panama Route.

The Panama route to California, as our readers well know, is very unfavorably spoken of by travelers. Capt. Munday, of New York, has received a letter from a passenger in the Crescent City, dated at Panama, Jan. 11th. The writer was for many years an engineer on the Western lakes, and his statements may be relied on as being correct. He gives the same accounts of the inconveniences of the route which have been published, and adds, though not least, the passage from Crucero to Panama: it is through a mountain pass, wide enough for a mule with two trunks on its back. I was two days going twenty-two miles, the distance from Crucero to Panama. In my little experience through life, I have passed through some strange scenes and roads, but this is the hardest I ever traveled. The late rains in the mountains have rendered the roads almost impassable. Just fancy our poor devils climbing up between two rocks (cut down from the surface, sixty feet) 150 to 400 feet to the top of the mountain, the mud from one to three feet deep. When I came into Panama, you could not tell whether I had been dipped in a mud hole or not. But the intolerable heat of the sun, where you are not sheltered by the rocks, is soothed by the cooling streams flowing from the mountains every two miles, where we rested and cooled ourselves under the shade of the palm tree.

MR. HOLT'S LECTURE ON PALESTINE. The citizens of Winthrop were much gratified, on Tuesday evening of last week, with an opportunity of attending Mr. Holt's lecture on Palestine and scripture history. Mr. Holt gave a most interesting and graphic description of this highly interesting country, accompanied with splendid illustrations, giving as near as can be done a living representation of the scenes described. An hour spent in this way is full of instruction, both to the feelings, correct the sentiments, and lead to reflection upon the wonderful manifestations of Divine Providence in the government of the world, and its dispensations to man. We commend Mr. Holt to the confidence and patronage of the public.

## Gathered Fragments.

Fearful Mortality on Shipboard. A despatch from Philadelphia announces the arrival at Delaware Breaker on Monday of the British ship *Cambria*, from London for New York, in distress, and short of the necessities of life. Fifty-five passengers died on the passage, and seven more were taken on shore and buried. The revenue cutter *Gallatin* afforded the necessary relief.

The Black Plague. Several deaths from that terrific disease (the black plague) have occurred in Augusta, Kentucky. The heads of patients swell immediately, the tongue protrudes from their mouths, eyes glaze, and the whole face is discolored and horribly distorted, ending speedily in death.

Singular Accident. A despatch from Philadelphia states that one person was killed and three others badly injured so that they are not expected to recover, by the bursting of an air-tight stove in Southwark.

French Orthography. The inhabitants of the Alsatian department of France, who gave their votes for Louis Bonaparte, lost them by misspelling his name after the German fashion—*Luidevig Bonaparte*.

Great Swell. The Mississippi is so swelled by freshets as to be now forty miles in width at Memphis. The ferry boats have come plying.

Glass water-pipes. At Uplatham Hall, the Earl Zetland's seat, in Yorkshire, Eng., there had been laid 900 feet of glass water pipes, forming the longest line of glass tubes that has yet been placed in England.

Mr. Polk and his family, says the Union, will remain until after the inauguration. But we understand his purpose is to leave Washington on the 6th March, with his family, and some of his friends, pass through Richmond, and take the Southern route to New Orleans, and then to Nashville. This is a portion of the country which he has never visited.

The beautiful mansion of Mr. W. Van Rensselaer, opposite Albany, which cost \$140,000, is now offered for sale by the assignees for \$50,000.

The steamer *United States* has been sold to a German state for \$264,000.

Prentice says: "A life on the ocean wave" may do very well to sing about, but we never could see that it was more ennobling than a life at the tail of a plow.

A huge bear killed. Near Kingston, Canada, lately, a bear, weighing nearly six hundred pounds, was shot by a hunter. Its length was six feet, height three feet and a half.

The tobacco crop of Missouri, last year, is said to exceed in quality that of 1847. The St. Louis Union says that the general crop will prove much the best in quality that has been raised for many years in Missouri.

Canada. There is considerable excitement in Upper Canada, in consequence of the Ministry having brought forward a bill in the Legislature, to appropriate nearly one million dollars to indemnify the people of Lower Canada for their losses during the last rebellion. The papers allege that many who are coming forward with claims for damages, were themselves rebels at the time. It is thought that the Ministry may be overthrown on this question.

JUDGE WILLIAMS' LECTURE. A very interesting lecture, comprising a history of Augusta from the first settlement to 1830, was delivered before the Lyceum last week, by Judge Williams. A more extended notice in our next.

ARREST OF POST OFFICE ROBBERS. On Saturday night, the Post Office was broken into, and the contents of the safe were carried off. The robbers were arrested, and the money recovered.

MICHIGAN COPPER MINES. The annual statement of the Boston and Pittsburg Mining Company shows a balance of personal property consisting of shares of stock, and a large amount of money. Yesterday, two persons, named Ichabod Mooney and James Horn were arrested on suspicion of being the robbers, and lodged in jail. The evidence against them is, in getting the money from the letters they tore them across, thus severing the bills, which they afterwards pasted together. They being flush of money of this description led to their arrest.

THE UNION. The Cincinnati Atlas says, that from the Easternmost town in the United States, Eastport, Me., via the St. Lawrence, the Ohio, the Cincinnati, St. Louis, and the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, to Astoria, in Oregon, the distance by the travelled route is 4,517 miles. From the Madisonville, in Maine, by the Atlantic route, via New York, Washington, New Orleans and Galveston, to the mouth of the Rio Grande, 2,923. From New York to the head of Lake Superior, via Detroit and Mackinac, 1,856 miles. Upon reaching the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico is 1824 miles.

THE WEATHER, &c. While the citizens of New Orleans are sweating under an ardent sun, and their trees are in full bloom, our cold weather here is beautifully contrasted. The thermometer is at 70, and the sun is shining brightly. On Tuesday, however, fifteen persons took passage in Castine, and came across to this place, in an ice boat, however, which goes on the ice, and is propelled by the wind. The pleasure of a voyage like this, is unknown to our countrymen who eat green peas in February.

Lake Fishing. Quite a number of the citizens of this county have, of late, turned their attention to fishing in Moose Head Lake, and have met with unbounded success. Salmon trout have been taken, which have weighed over thirty pounds apiece. Several tons of these excellent fish have been taken to the Portland and Bangor markets, and they have met with a ready sale at from nine to ten cents per pound.

Ohio U. S. Senator. Mr. Salmon P. Chase, has been elected a Senator of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Mr. Allen. Mr. Chase is an active Free Soiler, and his election is a great triumph for the great party of earthlings. At Monterey, according to Sir George Simpson, no less than one hundred and twenty ships were noticed during two successive months in the summer of 1841. Most of these, as may be supposed, were very slight ones; but in proof that they are not always so, Sir George speaks of his having seen, near the town, besides several shattered churches, a "rent in the earth a mile or so in length, and thirty or forty feet in depth," the result of a recent earthquake. (Boston Courier.)

CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA. Mrs. John Alden of Ludlow was recently bitten by a dog belonging to the family, and in a short time she went into convulsions, and exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia. She partially recovered from the first attack, but convulsions recurred, although in less severe form. She was, however, expected to recover. The dog exhibited no signs of madness before biting Mrs. Alden, nor has he since. So much has been said of late about hydrophobia, that the bite of a healthy dog would arouse a person of peculiarly nervous temperament into convulsions. Mrs. Alden may have been a victim of her own imagination.

THE OPENING OF THE ATLANTIC AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD. This is a subject of great importance to the people of this State, and will exert an important influence upon the business of the interior of Oxford, as well as upon the interests of the road. During the summer we hope to announce the opening of the line to Paris, and the very distant day of the whole line to the borders of the State. (Lewiston Journal.)

"CRUCIUS IF TRUE." The New York Commercial Advertiser says: "We have seen a letter from one of the northern European capitals, in which is disclosed a fact most humiliating to our country. It is alleged that the diplomatic representative of the United States at all the Northern courts, having been for some time suspected, has at length been detected in smuggling British goods—laces, calicoes, &c.—to the amount of 30,000 dollars; supposed to be a joint concern with some traders in the capital referred to. The ten large boxes containing the goods were represented by the diplomatic gentleman to contain only supplies for his own family, such as sugars, &c.; but on their being accidentally broken open in the Custom House and the discovery made. The Custom House authorities took possession of the whole. The discovery is said to have produced the deepest mortification among American residents."

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A man named Alden, left in Hartford, twenty years ago, his wife, who supposing him dead, was married to a second husband, and becoming a widow, married a third, who is still living. Last week the first returned from South America, where he had been since his departure.

Death-Def Confession. We learn from the Buffalo Express, that Joseph Kelley, for twenty years a resident of Buffalo, and for most of the time, keeper of an inferior tavern near the foot of Main street, on his death bed, the other day, confessed a murder, for which he had some years previously been tried and acquitted. He also acknowledged having robbed a number of his guests at different times.

Snow in the South. The Savannah Republican says of the late snow storm in that region, that it is the first since March, 1837—nearly 13 years.

We hear, says an exchange, of a petition in circulation, urging that no widow shall be allowed to marry until all the single ladies are disposed of.

"Put that right back where you took it from!" the girl said when her lover snatched a kiss.

A Flashy Duel. A butcher and a Frenchman fought a duel near New York, on Saturday. The seconds wisely loaded the pistols with powder only. At the second fire the butcher fell as if dead, and was well sprinkled with beef blood by his second; whereupon the Frenchman fled in alarm and has not been heard of since.

A new revenue cutter, to be stationed at Portland, will be ready to take her place about the middle of next April.

Reward for Deceit. Commodore Jones of the frigate from the California the sum of \$40,000, to be paid in silver dollars, for the apprehension of deserters from his squadron. He offers \$500 each for the first four persons, and \$200 each for all others.

Two millions three hundred thousand yards of lawn were manufactured at the steam factory in Portsmouth, N. H., during the past year.

Balloon Travelling. A Mr. Marsh, of Brooklyn, N. Y., thinks he has discovered a method of travelling by means of balloons, and says he can construct one capable of carrying fifty tons weight, in which aerial travelling may be done with perfect ease and safety.

While the Dog Lane was under discussion in the Massachusetts House of Representatives the other day, says the Lowell Journal, a wagish member sent a private note to the Speaker, proposing that the subject should be referred to Messrs. Currier, Bowker and Barker.

INAUGURAL BALL. Our ball-going friends will find, by reference to another column, that a grand Inaugural Ball will come off on the evening of the 5th inst. (Monday next), at Winthrop Hall, in this town. It will not doubt be a pleasant affair, judging from the arrangements that are making. Music by Locke's Colliery Band; and the supper will be prepared by mine host of the Cushnet, friend Lincoln, and we'll vouch for its being at least A. O. U.

There will also be an Inaugural Ball at the same time in Hallowell, at the Hallowell House, which, we have no doubt, judging from the character of its managers, will be a splendid one.

JUDGE WILLIAMS' LECTURE. A very interesting lecture, comprising a history of Augusta from the first settlement to 1830, was delivered before the Lyceum last week, by Judge Williams. A more extended notice in our next.

ARREST OF POST OFFICE ROBBERS. On Saturday night, the Post Office was broken into, and the contents of the safe were carried off. The robbers were arrested, and the money recovered.

MICHIGAN COPPER MINES. The annual statement of the Boston and Pittsburg Mining Company shows a balance of personal property consisting of shares of stock, and a large amount of money. Yesterday, two persons, named Ichabod Mooney and James Horn were arrested on suspicion of being the robbers, and lodged in jail. The evidence against them is, in getting the money from the letters they tore them across, thus severing the bills, which they afterwards pasted together. They being flush of money of this description led to their arrest.

THE UNION. The Cincinnati Atlas says, that from the Easternmost town in the United States, Eastport, Me., via the St. Lawrence, the Ohio, the Cincinnati, St. Louis, and the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, to Astoria, in Oregon, the distance by the travelled route is 4,517 miles. From the Madisonville, in Maine, by the Atlantic route, via New York, Washington, New Orleans and Galveston, to the mouth of the Rio Grande, 2,923. From New York to the head of Lake Superior, via Detroit and Mackinac, 1,856 miles. Upon reaching the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico is 1824 miles.

THE WEATHER, &c. While the citizens of New Orleans are sweating under an ardent sun, and their trees are in full bloom, our cold weather here is beautifully contrasted. The thermometer is at 70, and the sun is shining brightly. On Tuesday, however, fifteen persons took passage in Castine, and came across to this place, in an ice boat, however, which goes on the ice, and is propelled by the wind. The pleasure of a voyage like this, is unknown to our countrymen who eat green peas in February.

Lake Fishing. Quite a number of the citizens of this county have, of late, turned their attention to fishing in Moose Head Lake, and have met with unbounded success. Salmon trout have been taken, which have weighed over thirty pounds apiece. Several tons of these excellent fish have been taken to the Portland and Bangor markets, and they have met with a ready sale at from nine to ten cents per pound.

Ohio U. S. Senator. Mr. Salmon P. Chase, has been elected a Senator of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Mr. Allen. Mr. Chase is an active Free Soiler, and his election is a great triumph for the great party of earthlings. At Monterey, according to Sir George Simpson, no less than one hundred and twenty ships were noticed during two successive months in the summer of 1841. Most of these, as may be supposed, were very slight ones; but in proof that they are not always so, Sir George speaks of his having seen, near the town, besides several shattered churches, a "rent in the earth a mile or so in length, and thirty or forty feet in depth," the result of a recent earthquake. (Boston Courier.)

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